

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1885.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Louis Wolf & Co., CONGRESSIONAL.

Are Inviting the Ladies to inspect their Spring Importation of



The Grant Retirement Bill, Passed in the Senate, Considered by the House.

Full Text of Debates of the Members on the Subject--The Bill Opposed.

The Senate Transacts Business and the House Displays Its Stock of Wind and Words.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Pendleton presented a petition from the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette and other newspapers praying a reduction in postage on second-class mail matter. Referred.

For regular order was brought up the bill to quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands and Lapham continued his remarks in opposition thereto.

HOUSE.

The house proceeded to the consideration of business under special rules.

On motion of Peters a bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Wichita, Kansas, to cost \$50,000.

Hutzler, from the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill and gave notice he would ask to consider to-morrow the senate amendments.

The Indian appropriation bill was non-concurred in and referred to committee appointed.

Dornheimer introduced a bill to regulate coinage and promote the circulation of gold and silver equally. Referred.

Mr. Slocum from the military committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for the retirement of General Grant. This is the first bill passed by the senate, and specifically names the officer to be retired.

Measures. Hove and Warner, of Ohio, demanded a second motion to suspend the rules, which was seconded. 110 to 72.

A thirty minute debate, allowed under the rules, was opened by Mr. Slocum in behalf of the bill. This bill he said proposes to place General Grant in the same position he would have been had he not, in accordance with the will of the people of the country, accepted the office of chief magistrate. In form and language this bill was precisely like all bills passed for purposes of this kind. It had often been said that much had been done for General Grant, but nothing had been done for him by the United States government beyond paying him the salaries to which he was entitled by law. It was the true patriotic citizens who had contributed to his support. It had been the custom of the English government from time to time to honor with high offices her military heroes and while he did not command to our country the example set by England, he did not think when a man had performed such service to his country as General Grant had performed, that it was right and proper, in his old age, that he should be left to grapple with poverty. General Grant had not been free from mistakes in his career, either as soldier or civilian, but in a few years his late campaign in Wall street would be forgotten. Every error of his would be forgotten as it ought to be and the campaign which would be remembered was the campaign from that day when he sent tidings which revived the hopes of the north and to that other day when he sent the news which carried joy to every northern heart, all the good would be remembered and all the mistakes would be and ought to be forgotten. He would walk on his knees all over this city in snow, in order to accomplish that object, but he opposed the bill on the ground that it was drawn for the very purpose of preventing General Grant from being put on the retired list.

Mr. Slocum suggested that the bill had been drawn by Senator Edmunds.

Mr. Horr replied when Senator Edmunds learned that the bill was subject to objections, which the president conservatively held, he had drawn another bill which obviated those difficulties and that bill had passed the house, and the house committee on military affairs had refused to substitute it for pending bills. He had passed twenty years of his life standing by Grant, who had been vilified in this nation as no other man ever was, who breathed the breath of life, now an attempt was made to force the members into a false position, to force them to vote for the bill purposely, he said it was designed by being brought in here to put the executive of the nation into a tight place. If the second Edmunds bill was substituted, it would be passed unanimously. Let not the house try to cast stones before the people when they were demanding bread.

Mr. Thomas opposed the bill in its present shape and expected to vote against it. He believed it was a trap to catch Republican votes, and to put the president in a tight place. The president could not sign this bill and the Democrats knew that fact. No man would go farther than he to aid General Grant in the day of his distress, but he would not allow himself to be placed in a false position.

Mr. Rosenors regarded the bill as

a proposition to reward General Grant for distinguished military services, and it was his duty to say he could not vote for it. It was not his intention to recount any historic reasons why he thought General Grant's reputation had been exaggerated and misrepresented and when history came to be written it would be pared down to very different dimensions; he did not propose to go into that. It had been the interest of a great political party to make General Grant's services appear as large as possible, for he was their servant. General Grant himself had prepared the first two volumes of Badeau's Life of Grant, on which the students of history had placed the stamp of untrustworthiness. The public has been told that General Rosenors would not vote for the General Grant bill because of personal ill-will. He did not think any of his colleagues would believe that he was capable of descending to the depths of being governed in public duty by personal dislikes. He did not oppose the passage of this bill on account of any of these things to which he had alluded or other things to which he had alluded, namely, the statements made officially by General Grant, which were false, which General Grant knew to be false, and which he (Rosenors) had stated in his official reports to be false; it had been said that General Grant was poor; that there was nothing between him and the poor house except the income from \$25,000, and it had been circulated around that his family had that \$25,000 was substantially lost. That was not true; there was another critical circumstance to which he called attention that congress, by a solemn act, was asked to arrest the what and why progress of public opinion for investigation if that confidence mill called Grant & Ward. If the gentleman could afford to put a legislature around that investigation and drive public mind, he could not.

Mr. Horr called attention to the fact that on February 3d the president had sent a message to the house in which he asked that the body not upon a measure which would place General Grant on the retired list and urged the passage of the second senate bill.

Mr. Slocum said there had been a time when he was about as near General Grant as the gentleman from Michigan, and he intimated that the gentleman's opposition to the bill was due to the fact that General Grant had tried to do justice to General Porter. Even were the pending bill vetoed, it could be passed over a veto. In the message to which the gentleman from Michigan had referred the president had given a number of bills that he would sign. Suppose the president should veto this bill, what would happen, why, in three weeks time the house at the other end of the avenue would be occupied by a gentleman who would not stickle so far his prerogatives as to threaten the house with a veto message.

Mr. Cox of New York, in a minute speech eulogized the services of General Grant and supported the bill.

Mr. Randall favored the measure because he believed it to be a right procedure, whether it was most expeditious, he was not going to inquire, but if this proceeding failed then he was ready to resort to some other that would be more expeditious. (Applause.) If the friends of Grant on this floor were divided they would be sure to be overcome, and they would not be free from blame. He invoked every member who favored Grant's retirement to vote for the bill, and this failing to join with him in voting for another bill which would accomplish the result.

Mr. Bayne regretted that there were arrayed against this bill the prejudices of some of the men General Grant had conquered.

A motion to suspend rules and pass the bill was lost—years, 168; nays, 103; the necessary two-thirds not in the affirmative. The negative vote was cast by Democrats, who were opposed to General Grant's retirement, supported by a number of Republicans, who, though in favor of a personal bill, were opposed to its form, believing it would place the president under the necessity of vetoing the measure, which he strongly approved.

NOTES.

At a meeting of the house committee on foreign affairs, a report was adopted affirming the action of the last congress in declaring that the awards of the Venezuelan commission were tainted with fraud, and recommending the adoption of a resolution providing for the appointment of a new commission.

An effort was made to-day to verify the statement that Senator Pendleton has written a letter to the president-elect, strongly favoring Judge Thorne for the cabinet, resulted in the discovery that no such letter has been written and done contemplated.

Mr. Randall signified that his intention in trying to pass under suspension of rules, during the last six days, the second Edmunds bill, which was passed by the senate for the retirement of General Grant, which gives the president authority to place a general of the army on the retired list without specifying the name. This is the bill the president desires to have passed.

The Famous Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., February 16.—Judge Sullivan this morning rendered a decision on the questions of alimony and counsel fees in the Sharon divorce case. He granted the plaintiff, Mrs. Hill, \$2,500 a month from date, and \$8,500 counsel fees.

OVER THE DEEPS.

Rumors that the Arabs are Deserting at Metemneh and Joining the English Forces.

A Stormy Session in the German Reichstag, Caused by Opposition to Bismarck.

The Swiss Officials Warned of a Plot to Blow Up the Federal Palace.

Latest Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dispatches from Korti state that Arabs are deserting from Metemneh in large numbers and entering the British camp at Gabul.

Lord Lansdowne, governor general of Canada, and Earl Derby, colonial secretary, are exchanging telegrams in regard to the enlistment of Canadians for service in Soudan.

General Wolseley telegraphed the government of New South Wales, from Korti, that he looks forward with pride and pleasure to the time when he shall have colonial soldiers serving in his command. He thinks if England accepts a regiment from New South Wales for service in Egypt that it would only be fair to allow a Canadian regiment to enter the same field.

It is reported to-day that the riotous conduct of unemployed workmen yesterday and the growing feeling of discontent among the same class in other large business centers, created a strong feeling in government circles in favor of accepting offers from several colonial governments of volunteers for service in Egypt. It is deemed unwise to make any further drafts on home troops.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Quite an exciting scene took place in Reichstag last evening during the debate on the subject of increasing the duty on cereals. While Bismarck was speaking in favor of raising the duty on wheat to three marks, he noticed a commotion among the now German Liberal and socialist members who occupied seats on the left of the house. Becoming indignant at the noise, he stopped for a moment and then pointing in the direction of the offending members, said, "This chief is your tactics." cries arose from the left, saying "This is monstrous. You will then say we foretold the people they would not suffer from this blood tax." A deafening tumult ensued and it was some moments before order was restored.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The pope is in mourning for the death of Cardinal McCabe. His holiness requested to see Michael Davitt. He stated that he fears England would deem an audience with Davitt under the present circumstances an unfriendly act.

BRAINE, Feb. 17.—The Swiss officials have been warned of a plot to blow up the federal palace with dynamite, in retaliation for repressive measures recently adopted by the Swiss federal council. It is stated the police of Geneva have discovered a secret dynamite factory in that city and that all the workers employed in the factory were Swiss.

The Weather.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The weather in Chicago has moderated somewhat. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury showed four degrees below zero. At Omaha it was cloudy and ten degrees above. At Des Moines it was snowing and five degrees above. In Dakota, and Monatoba the thermometer still ranges from twenty to thirty degrees below so that no immediate relief can be expected.

The worst effects of the storm are still felt south and southeast of Chicago. Freight traffic is quite generally suspended. Passenger trains on east bound roads, except the Grand Trunk, are moving, though delayed. Incoming trains are from one to three hours late. The Grand Trunk has been closed since Sunday. The Panhandle, Chicago and Eastern Illinois and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago are still snowed up. The Illinois Central trains are several hours late, but announce that they will be in shape by noon. The Alton, Wabash and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy are all delayed. The St. Paul and Northwestern are going out on time, but in-coming trains are from one to two hours late.

The Bark Alfred Sinks With Eight on Board.

NY YORK, February 16.—The bark Lillian M. Vigus, from London, arrived here to-day, reports that January 26th it fell in with an open boat containing Capt. Larsen, the second mate and two seamen, of the bark Alfred, from Pensacola, January 1st, for Liverpool, with a cargo of timber. The men were in an exhausted condition.

They were taken on board and brought to this port. Capt. Larsen reports that he was in an open boat preparing to take the remainder of the crew from their sinking ship when the gale and sea carried them off and this compelled them to abandon the remaining eight men of his crew.

Captain Larsen, of the bark Alfred, reports that he sailed from Pensacola January 1 and experienced very bad weather up to January 21, when he encountered a terrible gale which

caused the vessel to spring a leak. The gale continued to the 23d, when we were obliged to cut away all the masts and rigging to keep her from going over on her beam end. We manned the pumps continuously without gaining on the leak, the vessel having then fourteen feet of water in her hold. We launched a boat and got ready to abandon the vessel and had the captain, second mate and two seamen in her and got under the vessel's lee so as to take the balance of the crew of eight men on board, but owing to the gale, were unable to stay by and drifted away. We were two days in the boat without water and had only bread in a bag which was badly soured with salt water.

Captain Larsen has little hope of ever hearing from the men whom they left on the bark.

North and East Rivers Overflowing Their Banks—Serious Damage to Shipping.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The tide in the North river this morning is higher than it has been for many years. The water is on a level with the docks. It is very difficult for the ferry boats to make landings. The stores along West street, near the river, are all flooded. Considerable damage was done by the heavy rain which have been falling all morning, and the narrow streets are almost as dark as night.

The storm made higher tides in the North and East rivers to day that has been known in over dozen years. Along West and South streets nearly every cellar is flooded. All available apparatus for pumping out water was brought into use. At Cornwall, the line pier superintendent said he never saw such high water. At Vesey street the river has actually overflowed into the street, and many stands of butchers in the Washington market are submerged. At West street is several inches over the car track. Similar scenes have not been witnessed for many years.

Railroad Mishaps.

BALTIMORE, Md., February 16.—A heavy rain storm visited this city shortly after midnight and continued till nearly noon to-day. The heavy fall of snow on Saturday obstructed the passing of the water and the more depressed sections of the city were flooded. On many streets pedestrian traffic is out of the question, as the water is nearly two feet deep. Many cellars are flooded. A northeast wind drove the water up Patapsco river and the tide rose even with the docks. There has been no serious damage.

KANKAKEE, February 16.—A passenger train westbound on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road is snow-bound in ten feet of snow at East St. Anna. The westbound passenger train is held at Kankakee. A relief crew are stuck in the snow near St. Anna. On the Chicago & Eastern Illinois track the snow plows and engines are snow-bound near and north of St. Anna. The eastbound passenger train between Kankakee and Seneca, due here at 10 a.m., is snow-bound beyond Mason, Illinois. The Central trains are four hours late.

A Coal Parade.

CHICAGO, February 16.—There is a coal famine in Chicago owing to the heavy snows of the past two weeks, which have blocked railroads in all directions. The supply of soft coal has reached a very low ebb. The supply of hard coal is ample, but only a small portion of the quantity of coal consumed in Chicago is of that description. The worst suffering is among the poor. The county agent has been utterly unable to meet the demands made upon him yesterday and to-day. The seriousness of the position is best presented in the following statement made by leading dealers in soft coal: "There has not been for ten years such a scarcity of soft coal as at present. During the last ten days there has been virtually no coal received in the city and the accumulations of coal on hand at the commencement of this blockade are now completely exhausted."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—Representative Jameson's banking bill was introduced and its provisions are similar in many respects to that of the national banking law.

The report from the judiciary committee opposing the bill to repeal the capital punishment law, has been concurred in.

An item in the river and harbor congressional bill, appropriating \$25,000 for cleaning the channels of the Kankakee and Little Wabash rivers, call for a concurrent resolution by our senators and representatives favoring the same.

Mr. Brownlee believes in insuring the state's property, and has introduced a bill to require the state officers to insure against loss by fire all the state institutions and its other perishable property.

A bill by Mr. Copeland seeks to reduce passenger traffic to three cents a mile. Though the statutes permit a charge of four cents per mile, there are very few railroads that are now charging more than three cents.

Mr. Pendleton's bill providing for a special tax on all vehicles used in cities was introduced Saturday. Also Mr. Schley's bill providing for a metropolitan fire department in all cities of 20,000 or more inhabitants.

Mr. Loyd, of Ripley, introduced a bill in the house which authorizes county commissioners to make an allowance to the widows of honorably discharged union soldiers of the war of 1861.

The Metropolitan Police Bill Will Pass.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—[Special.]—The democratic members of the legislature met in caucus last night and by a bare majority decided making the metropolitan police bill a caucus measure, thereby favoring its passage.

Senator Brown and myself refused to be bound by the caucus decision, believing the measure antagonistic to home government and properly not a caucus question. It looks as if the bill would pass the house.

FRED J. HAYDEN.

Gen. Ward Talks of His.

KANKAKEE, Feb. 17.—Gen. Durbin Ward, of Ohio, while snowed in near Kankakee, entertained his seventy fellow passengers with personal and military reminiscences.

Representative McHenry, who was at his home at Hoagland over Sunday, returned to Indianapolis yesterday, accompanied by his daughter who will be his guests for some weeks. Mr. McHenry is the author of the recently defeated bill making county superintendents of education elective by the people, Senator Brown got credit for the bill.

THE DEADLY GAS

Causes an Explosion in a Mine, Creating Great Damage and Injuring a Number of Men.

An Aged Kentucky Woman Sets Fire to Her House and Perishes in the Flames.

The Oklahoma Boomers at Their Old Tricks and Warrants Issued for their Arrest.

A Mine Horror.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 17.—The journals of the air shaft in the Hillman vein coal company mine became overheated this morning and a brief stoppage for repairs allowed the gas to accumulate in the workings. As a miner entered one of the breasts with his naked lamp the gas was fired and an explosion took place, spreading into the gangways and other parts of the mine doing considerable damage to the workings. A large number of miners and laborers were at work at the time the explosion occurred. Many fortunately escaped, while a number were seriously injured. They are as follows: James Solomon, killed; Daniel Richards, slightly broken; John O'Donnell, arm broken; Harry Griebel, Harry Dinson, William Eustice, Harry Jenkins, William Reed, Thomas D. Jones, Thomas S. Jones and John Williams, seriously burned.

Cremated Himself.

FALMOUTH, Ky., Feb. 17.—Elizabeth Bonny, aged ninety-six years, living alone near this place, barred her door and windows yesterday and fired the building and perished in the flames.

The Boomers Again.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Wichita, says: As a result of numerous telegrams from General Hatch and United States District Attorney Hatch to authorities at Washington it has been decided to issue new warrants for the arrest of Crouch, Stapleford and other Oklahomans invaders, and that the warrants will be made returnable March 5, the day boomers have set for another raid on the territory. Gen. Hatch will leave at once for his military headquarters at Caldwell, Kan., to complete arrangements for preventing any further movement that may be attempted.

The Indiana Legislature.

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS - THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impaired Blood, Malnutrition, Chills and Fevers, and Pains. It is a valuable remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce any other bad effects whatever. It enriches and purifies the blood, strengthens the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For Energy, etc., it has no equal.

The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Daily Sentinel.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1885.

The Only Paper in the City That Receives Fresh News.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 8.
This is to certify that THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL and the FORT WAYNE GAZETTE are the only newspapers in the city of Fort Wayne that are members of the Western Associated Press.

O. L. PRATT,
Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Celebrated
Kennedy Crackers,
Sold only at the

YANKEE GROCERY. [24-1m]

Austin, the shoemaker, is now established in his new quarters on Broadway, near Jefferson street. Austin does the best work at the cheapest prices of any place in town.

Zinc Indians in front of cigar stores are superceding those made of wood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you. Try it.

There was a heavy falling off in English exports of iron and steel products last year.

Do not be deceived; ask for and take only B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum cough drops for coughs, colds and sore throats. D. S. and trade mark on every drop.

The manufacturer of artificial ivory from bones and scraps of sheepskins is a new industry.

"Time is money." If you have a bad cold, don't mope around and half do your work. Get a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; take a dose at night and get up the next morning—cured.

The title of a recent book is "One Hundred and Thirty-two Ways of Cooking Eggs."

George Marshall writes all the way from Riverside, Cal., to say, "I thought my rheumatism incurable. But the use of one bottle of Athiophores removed my pain and gave me hope for the future. The relief it afforded seemed like a miracle."

What a power it would have been in the old days of miracle working. Now, it is only a natural agent. Yet good people who have felt its wonderful cures can't help regarding them as miraculous. They only express the difference between Athiophores and other rheumatic remedies, many of all of which they have tried in vain.

Some have been fooled so often that they are timid about new remedies. They are right. Don't try Athiophores blindly. Put two and two together—cause and effect—and then try it. It is specific from the laboratory, not from imagination. It rests on merit, not on pufery. Do like A. B. Davenport, Brooklyn, N. Y., who says: "After suffering for years with continuous rheumatism and trying every remedy at command, I set to tracing the meaning of the word Athiophores. Believing your theory of the disease to be right—that it has its origin in the blood," and that Athiophores would touch the circulation loosening the muscles and nodes in stiffened joints, it proved to me, on trial, an invaluable blessing. It restored my old life and activity, enabled me to move about without pain, and enabled me to feel that while approaching three score years and ten, I had a new lease of physical powers. I know what Athiophores means now. It is the best and most efficient cure for rheumatism in existence."

The newest rage in underwear is for plenty of tucks.

The best reason yet advanced for having Monday washing day, the next day after Sunday, is because "cleanliness is next to godliness." The reason why every body uses Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is because it is a safe, pleasant, and positive cure for coughs and colds.

St. Louis assessors have discovered fifty people in that city who pay taxes on property worth \$200,000.

A card.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York, and I will

The Link of Hope.
[Merchant Traveller.]
One more unfortunate
Trusting the fates,
Readily importunate,
Tried on the skates.
Picked her up tenderly,
Loosened the straps,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Unused to mishaps.



Oh, it was pitiful!
That she should flop
Where a whole circle fell
Must see her drop.
Pick her up tenderly,
Smooth out her dress,
Fashioned so slenderly,
Mute to cares.

Out she struck trustfully,
Skating galore,
Down she came bustfully
On the hard floor.
Pick her up tenderly,
What does she care?
Fashioned so slenderly,
So plump and so fair.

TRUSTWORTHY FACTS ABOUT BRAIN.

[Bill Nyx.]
The brain is inclosed in a bony sphere called the skull. This bony envelope is air-tight. The brain does not have to be alived if it is in a normal condition. It should be kept inside the skull constantly, and in a compact form as possible, for when it is otherwise great inconvenience may ensue. Nothing is so destructive to brain tissue as daylight. Many have died almost instantly after light and fresh air were freely admitted into the brain. The brain is one of the most useful of all our organs, and, therefore, we should use every precaution to retain it; for, like the self-cooking revolver, a man may struggle along for years without having occasion to use it, and yet when he does want to use it he wants it very much.

The brain of an adult man weighs, on average, 48 ounces, while that of the average adult woman weighs 44 ounces, and yet woman is far superior to man mentally. I have obtained this information from a lady friend of mine who is thoroughly trustworthy.

BRITANNIA'S IDEA OF BOSTON CULTURE.
[London Judy.]



THE BOSTON OOSTER.

The Champion Deadhead.
[Times-Democrat.]

The champion deadhead has been unearthed by The London Era, which vouches for the truth of the following story: "At a provincial theatre, shortly before the Glasgow calamity, just before the performance began, a fine-looking woman forced herself past the ticket taker and planted herself in a vacant stall. Presently the manager appeared and politely requested the lady to vacate. She declined. 'You cannot be allowed to remain, madam.' 'I will!' If you do not leave I must have you removed," urged the manager. "Touch me if you dare!" observed the lady, glaring: "Any finger on me and I'll halloo 'fire!'" The manager looked around the packed house, and the 'lady' remained."

MARRIED MEN WHO ARE USED TO IT.
[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Some of the married members of parliament pool-pool the dynasties' attempts to blow them up. "It is really nothing to what you are up to," say these statesmen.

THE TIMID MAIDEN.
[Texas Sitter.]



A vendor of imitation spiders was dangling one of the bogus insects on Broadway, New York, when an antique female, after uttering a little scream, appealed to a policeman saying:

"Mr. Policeman, can't you make that man quit scaring young girls to death with them spiders?"

ONLY A BRIEF RESPITE.
[Joe Jeely in Merchant Traveller.]

Now the chilly days are here,
And more the baseball sphero
Across the grassy "diamond" will be pounded,
thrown or spun—

Not until the coming spring,
Which another strife will bring

Twixt "Lough" and its big r. val, the "As-
su-a-chi-un."

LOVE OR MONEY.

The Best Story of the Season.
[Continued.]

CHAPTER XXIII.
BURIED ALIVE.—THE THREE DEADLY ENEMIES.

Seven miners were buried under the ruins of the shaft; but although masses of coal and clay fell into the bulk from the side nearest to the explosions, and blocked up some of the passages, nobody was crushed to death there; only the smoke was so stifling that it seemed impossible to live.

The smoke was lighter than the air; its thick pall lifted by degrees and revealed three figures.

Grace Hope, by happy instinct, had sunk upon the ground to breathe in that stifling smoke. Hope, who had collared Ben Burnley, had sunk to the ground with him, but still clutched the assassin. These were the three left alive in the hall, and this was their first struggle for life.

As soon as it was possible to speak, Hope took up his lamp, which had fallen, and holding it up high, he cried, "Grace, my child, where you?" She came to him directly; he took her in his arms and thanked God for this great preservation.

Then he gave Burnley a kick, and ordered him to the right hand of the hall. "You'll keep to that side," he said, "and think of what you have done; your victims will keep this side, and comfort each other till honest men undo your work, you villain."

Burnley crouched, and wriggled away like a whipped hound, and lunged himself down in bitter despair.

"Oh, papa," said Grace, "we have escaped a great danger, but shall we ever see the light of day?"

"Of course we shall, child; be sure that great efforts will be made to save us. Miners have their faults, but leaving other men to perish is not one of them; there are no greater heroes in the world than those rough fellows, with all their faults. What you and I must do at once is to search for provisions and lamps and tools; if there are no poisonous gases set free, it is a mere question of time. My poor child has a hard life before her, but only live, and we shall be rescued."

These brave words comforted Grace, as they were intended to do, and she accompanied her father down the one passage which was left open after the explosion. Fortunately this led to a new working, and before he had gone many yards Hope found a lump that had been dropped by some miner who had rushed into the hall as the first warning came. Hope extinguished the light, and gave it to Grace.

"That will be twenty-four hours' light to us," said he; "but, oh, what I want to find is food. There must be some left behind."

"Para," said Grace, "I think I saw a miner throw a bag into an empty truck when the first alarm was given."

"Back! back! my child!" cried Hope, "before that villain finds it!"

He did not wait for her, but ran back, and he found Ben Burnley in the neighborhood of that very truck; but Burnley sneaked off at his approach. Hope, looking into the truck, found treasures—dozen new sacks, a heavy hammer, a small bag of nails, a can of tea, and a bag with a loaf in it, and several broken pieces of bread. He put his lump out directly, for he had matches in his pocket, and he lit the bag of bread; then he lighted his lamp again and fastened it up by a nail in the centre of the hull.

"There," said he to Burnley, "that's to light us both equally; when it goes out, you must hang up yours in place."

"That's fair," said Burnley, humbly.

There were two trucks on Hope's side of the hall—the empty one in question, and one that was full of coal. Both stood about two yards from Hope's side of the hall. Hope turned the empty truck and brought it parallel to the other; then he nailed two sacks together, and fastened them to the coal truck and the debris; then he laid sacks upon the ground for Grace to lie on, and he kept two sacks for himself, and two in reserve, and he took two and threw them to Ben Burnley.

"I give you two, and I keep two myself," said he. "But my daughter shall have a room to herself even here; and if you molest her I'll brain you with this hammer."

"I don't want to molest her," said Burnley. "It ain't my fault she's here."

Then there was a gloomy silence, and well there might be. The one lamp, twinkling faintly against the wall, did not make darkness visible, and revealed the horror of this dismal scene. The weary hours began to crawl away, marked only by Hope's watch, for in this living tomb summer was winter, and day was night.

The horrors of entombment in a mine have, we think, been described better than any other calamity which befalls living men. Inspired by this subject, novelists have gone beyond themselves; and, without any affectation, we say we do not think we could go through the dismal scene before us in its general details without falling below many gifted contemporaries, and adding bulk without value to their descriptions. The true characteristic feature of this sad scene was not, we think, the alternations of hope and despair, nor the gradual sinking of frames exhausted by hunger and thirst, but the circumstance that here an assassin and his victims were involved in one terrible calamity; and as one day succeeded to another, and the hoped-for rescue came not, the hatred of the assassin and his victims was sometimes at odds with the fellowship that sprang out of a joint calamity. About twelve hours after the explosion, Burnley detected Hope and his daughter eating, and moistening their lips with tea and a spoonful of brandy that Hope had poured into it out of his flask to keep it from turning sour.

"What, haven't you a morsel for me?" said the Russian, in a piteous voice.

Hope gave a sort of snarl of contempt, but still did a crust to him, as he would to a dog.

Then, after some slight hesitation, Grace rose quietly and took the smaller can, and filled it with tea, and took it across to him.

"There," said she, "and may God forgive you!"

He took it and stared at her.

"It ain't my fault that you are here," said he; but she put up her hand as much as to say, "No idle words."

Two whole days had now elapsed. The food, though economized, was all gone. Burnley's lump was deteriorating, and utter darkness was about to befall the horrors which were now beginning to chill the hopes with which these poor souls had entered on their dire probation. Hope took the alarm, seized the expiring lump, tripped it,

and carried it down the one passage that was open. This time he did not confine his researches to the part where he could stand upright, but went on his hands and knees down the newest working. At the end of it he gave a shout of triumph, and in a few minutes returned to his daughter, exhausted, and blackened all over with coal; but the lump was now burning brightly in his hand, and round his neck was tied acan of oil.

"Oh, my poor father," said Grace, "is that all you have discovered?"

"Thank God for it," said Hope. "You little know what it would be to pass two more days here without light, as well as without food."

[To be Continued.]

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday, a festival observed in the Catholic church. Services will be held in the morning. It is the first day of Lent.

The storms have made a great decrease in the shipment of east-bound freight on the Pittsburg and Nickel Plate roads. The shipments from Chicago last week were flour, 1,912 tons; grain, 38,933, and provisions, 801; while on the Nickel Plate they were flour, 230 tons; grain, 2,978, and provisions, 208.

Boucicault's drama, "Colleen Bawn," was given at Logansport last night by amateurs. The presentation was not brilliant, but it pleased and netted a nice sum of money for charitable purposes. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Breen, Miss Georgie Fleming, Miss Mamie DeWald, and Meame R. W. T. DeWald, J. W. Flynn, H. J. Ostendorf, and others of the city, witnessed the play and were royally entertained later by Logansport friends.

This morning the Fort Wayne party had the pleasure of waiting three hours for a Wabash train, but the trip was pleasant throughout.

The very best remedy that can be compounded from our present knowledge of drugs, for colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and other lung diseases, is Dr. Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It has cured many cases of consumption when all other remedies had failed.

A single spoonful will cure an ordinary cough or cold and give instant relief to asthma. It is soothing, healing and strengthening to throat and lungs and is very pleasing to take.

The available water power in South Carolina is something over 300,000 horse power, of which less than four per cent is utilized.

CROSS AS A BEAR.

Possibly it is because you have a nervous headache. Thousands of people have nervous headaches which generally proceed from bad digestion. You know how cross it makes them. Mr. G. C. Patterson of Oxford, N. C., had nervous headache one day in each week. He writes: "I have been using Brown's Iron Bitters and find it an excellent tonic."

These brave words comforted Grace, as they were intended to do, and she accompanied her father down the one passage which was left open after the explosion.

Fortunately this led to a new working, and before he had gone many yards Hope found a lump that had been dropped by some miner who had rushed into the hall as the first warning came. Hope extinguished the light, and gave it to Grace.

"That will be twenty-four hours' light to us," said he; "but, oh, what I want to find is food. There must be some left behind."

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